

Kentucky Gazette.

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Quicquid agunt homines—magis farrago libelli. Juv. Sat. 8. v. 85.

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LEXINGTON, Printed by JOHN BRADFORD, at his Office on Cook's Street; where Subscriptions, (at Fifteen Shillings per Annum) Advertisements &c. are thankfully received, and Printing in its different branches done with care and expedition.

Debate on the Official conduct of the Secretary of the Treasury.

(Continued.)

Friday, March 1.

A continuation of Mr. Madison's speech.

The law of August 4, 1790, authorized the President to cause to be borrowed 12,000,000 of dollars, to be applied to the foreign debt of the United States. A subsequent law of August 12, 1790, authorized another loan of 2,000,000 of dollars, to be applied to the domestic debt of the United States.

As power to make these loans was delegated on 28th of August 1790, to the Secretary by a general commission in the usual form, referring to the several acts above mentioned; but without any farther discrimination of the loans to be made. As the law however for applying loans to the foreign object was prior in date, the presumption would rather be that it was to have a priority of execution; that the first money borrowed was to belong to the first object provided for. It was unnecessary, however, to dwell on this consideration, because the President had removed all uncertainty by the precise explanations and instructions which accompanied the power to the Secretary, and which ought in truth to be deemed a part of the commission.

The instruction having been more than once read to the committee, he would content himself with referring to it. [The part referred to, is in the following words: "I do hereby make known to you, that in the execution of the said trust, you are to observe and follow the orders and directions following, viz: Except where otherwise especially directed by me, you shall employ in the negotiation of any loan or loans which may be made in any foreign country, Wm. Short Esq. You shall borrow, or cause to be borrowed, on the best terms which may be found practicable, within the limitations prescribed by law, as to time of repayment and rate of interest, such sum or sums, as shall be sufficient to discharge, as well as instalments or parts of the principal of the foreign debt, which now are due, or shall become payable to the end of the year 1791, as all interests and arrears of interest, which now are, or shall become due, in respect to the said debt, to the same end of the year 1791. And you shall apply, or cause to be applied, the monies which shall be so borrowed with all convenient dispatch, to the payment of the said instalments, and parts of the principal and interest, and arrears of interest of the said debt. You shall not extend the amount of the loan which you shall make, or cause to be made, beyond the sum which shall be necessary for completing such payment, unless it can be done upon terms more advantageous to the United States, than those upon which the

residue of the said debt shall stand or be. But if the said residue, or any part of the same can be paid off by new loans, upon terms of advantage to the United States, you shall cause such further loans as may be requisite to be made, and the proceeds thereof to be applied accordingly. And for carrying into effect the objects and purposes aforesaid: I do hereby further empower you to make or cause to be made, with whomsoever it may concern, such contract or contracts, being of a nature relative thereto, as shall be found needful or conducive to the interest of the United States." By this formal act issued along with the commission to the Secretary, the President designated the object to which the loans to be made, were to be applied; and by declaring the object to be that provided for by the act of August 4, 1790, he expressly placed the loan, under the authority and purview of that act; so that the moment the money should be borrowed, it was to stand legally appropriated to its specified object; as much as if another law, authorizing another loan, for another purpose, had not existed.

This arrangement of the President was the more proper, not only because provision for the payment of the foreign debt had been the primary object of the legislature, and the payment of the French debt, the anxious wish of his constituents; but because payments to France were no longer matter of option, but of strict and positive obligation on the United States. In proof of this, he stated that the debt to France, calculated to the end of 1792, and computing the five at 54-10 to a dollar, amounted to 4,814,814 dollars; whilst the payments actually made, computing the Florin at two and a half to a dollar, amounted to no more than 3,372,717; leaving a balance at the end of 1792, of 1,442,097 dollars. Adding to this balance, the instalments due for 1792, amounting to 638,833, there were to be paid within that year 2,080,936 dollars. The entire payment, however, computed at 656,500 dollars paid in Europe, and 726,000, put to the account of St. Domingo (about only 441,263 83, were actually paid) amounted to 1,382,500 dollars, leaving due at the end of 1792, a balance of 698,435 dollars.

Here he adverted to and read a paragraph in the report of the Secretary, page sixteen, where in allusion to the measure of drawing bills in that latter part of 1792, he says "I felt myself the more at liberty to do it, because it did not interfere with a complete fulfilment of the public engagements in regard to the foreign debt. It could be done consistent with a full reimbursement of all arrears and instalments which had accrued on account of that debt." Mr. M. observed that as he could not reconcile this paragraph with the calculations which he had stated, and

which were drawn from official documents, he must regard it as an unquestionable error, produced by some faulty view of the subject.

Returning to the commission, Mr. M. repeated that all the money which that instrument, defined and qualified by the instruction annexed to it, authorized the Secretary to borrow, was actually and specifically appropriated to the payment of the foreign debt, and under circumstances particularly urgent, in relation to a part of it.

In what manner had this trust been carried into execution? It was to be observed with regret, that on the very day, on which the commission and instruction issued from the President, the Secretary commenced his arrangements for diverting part of a loan, accepted and ratified by virtue of his commission, to a purpose different from that specified and required by his instruction. That a fact of so extraordinary a complexion, might be grounded on the most unexceptionable proof, Mr. M. said he should take the liberty of supporting it by the authority of the Secretary himself. Here he read from the Secretary's letter dated August 28, 1790, to the Dutch Houses from whom the loan had been accepted, the following passages, viz: "I should also wish, for particular reasons, that the business may be so regulated as to give it the form of two loans, one for two millions under the first act, and the other for one million under the second. But neither about this am I so solicitous as to be willing it should constitute an embarrassment."

"I desire a million and a half of this sum as a payment to France under the direction of Mr. Short, our charge des affaires at that court, whose orders for that purpose you will please to follow."

The aspect here presented by a comparison of the several documents was singular and remarkable. The subordinate officer appeared in direct opposition to the chief magistrate. The agent was seen overruling by his own orders, the orders of his principal. The language of the President, was—By virtue of the power vested in me by law, I desire the money to be borrowed to the discharge of the instalments and interest of the foreign debt.—The language of the Secretary was—I desire a part of the money only to that purpose, and a part to be brought to the U. S. for other purposes. He left every member to make his own reflection on this view of the subject. He would only observe in general, that it demonstrated the truth asserted in the proposition, that the Secretary had violated both the law of August 4, 1790, and the instructions of the President relating to it.

He then proceeded to a more distinct view of the two points particularly stated in the resolution.

The first was, "that a certain portion of the principal borrowed under the act of August 4th, 1790, had been applied to the payment of the interest falling due on that principal." As the fact would not be presumed, be denied, he forebore to quote that part of the documents which admitted and authenticated it.

He would, however premise, to any observations on it, a cursory view of the nature of appropriations. It was unnecessary to repeat the emphatic remarks on this subject which had fallen from the member from Pennsylvania (Mr. Findley.) It was sufficiently understood, he concluded, that appropriations of money were of a high and sacred character; that they were the great bulwark which our constitution had carefully and jealously established against executive usurpations. He meant only take notice of the different plans into which appropriations might be moulded and of the particular operation which ought to be given to them.

One of the plans was that of appropriating specified funds to the specified objects, in which the supposed certainty of the funds was adjusted to the supposed importance of the object. The other plan formed all the branches of revenue into an aggregate fund, on which the several objects should have a priority of claim, according to the superiority of importance. It was evident, that in both cases, the legislature alone possessed the competent authority. The exclusive right of that department of the government to make the proper regulations, was the basis of the utility and efficacy of appropriations.

There was a third question incident to the doctrine of appropriations, viz: Whether, under specific appropriations, such as had been adopted by Congress, the executive authority could, without special permission of the laws, apply the excess of one fund to the aid of a deficient one; or borrow from one fund for the object of another. On this question there might perhaps be a difference of opinion. He would only remark, that admitting such a discretion to be implied in the trust of executing the laws it would still be requisite that the due function of the executive should be given, that a regular account should be kept between the different funds, and that all advances from one to the other, should be replaced as soon as possible. This was equally necessary to the preservation of order in the public finances, and to a proper respect for the authority of the laws.

In the present case it did not appear that the monies taken at different times from the loans designated

by the President, and thereby placed under the appropriation of the act of August 4th, 1793, to the form of debt, had ever been replaced. It did not appear that any such replacement was regularly planned or projected for. It was particularly worthy of observation, moreover, that the only use within the United States for which any loan in Europe could be assigned, was that of the sinking fund; that the trustees of this fund had never been even informed of the loan; that if all the monies drawn had been carried to the sinking fund, the limited sum of 2,000,000 dollars would have been exhausted; and that the statements and accounts mentioned by the Secretary, that not a single dollar of the money laid out in purchasing of the public debt had been charged to the United States; altho' such was the only purpose to which they were legally applicable, and such the principal reason assigned for making

It did not go into a particular proof that the sum drawn into the United States, after subtracting the whole sum placed to a foreign account, exceeded the sum of 2,000,000 of dollars, because the fact had been concealed on the other side particularly by the statement of the number from Connecticut, (Mr. H. House.)

Thus it appeared clearly, in confirmation of the first point, that the application of a certain portion of the principal borrowed in Europe, to the payment of the interest was not a mere transposition of monies, to prevent the sending them backwards or forwards, nor an advance of money from one overflowing fund in favor of a deficient one, but an absolute diversion of appropriated money; and consequently a violation of the law making the appropriation.

The second point in the resolution related to the drawing of monies into the United States without the sanction of the President.

This point had been fully established by the documents and explanations applied to the first. They had done more: They had demonstrated that the infractions of the President which dedicated the loans, to be made under his commission, to a foreign object, were an express prohibition of drafts for any domestic objects. It was sufficient therefore to refer to the infractions of the President, and to the contradictory steps taken by the Secretary.

Two steps have been made to enable the force of these official proofs. The first appealed to the President's speech at the opening of the session in 1793; to the report of the Secretary made in consequence of it to the house; and to the supplementary act of Congress passed in conformity to the report.

Had the circumstances involved in this transaction been attended to by those who seemed to rely on it, Mr. Madison was persuaded that a reference to it would never have been made by gentlemen on that side. As they had thought fit, however, to draw arguments from that source, it was proper to give an answer to them; and the best answer would be a naked statement of facts.

(To be continued.)

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Sunday, March 10.

Letter from the Commislanders in Belgium.

"Douay, March 8.

"We send you three dispatches from General Dumourier. By a letter from General Miranda, we

have received the disagreeable intelligence that Liege is occupied by the Austrians. It appears happily, from a fine letter, that our troops are in a good situation. General Dumourier, in his letter, consoles us for the check experienced at Aix La Chapelle, which rendered the raising of the siege of Maastricht necessary. "Unless the people absolutely lose their senses," says he. "I cannot see how 25 or 30,000 can venture to pass the Meuse before more than 50,000 united, who for some days past, have had no other object than to defend that passage. I am here engaged in two sieges; should they be prolonged, I shall not persist. I shall myself join the army, and bring with me a reinforcement of more than 20,000. What has happened should give us no uneasiness, provided we confine ourselves for two weeks to a regular defensive system, which we shall soon change into a terrible offensive one."

The Marine Minister informed the Convention that the United States of America, in fraternal affection towards the French Republic, had celebrated her victories by repeated festivities.

LONDON, March 11.

From a late Dublin Paper.

On Saturday last, the Attorney General, in the Court of King's Bench, filed an information *ex officio*, against the Printer of the *Liberman Journal*, for publishing a scandalous and seditious libel, tending to excite his Majesty's subjects to take arms.

On the same day, the Attorney General moved to renew the conditional order conceived in the last term, that the Defendant should shew three causes, why an information should not be filed against Edward Goghegan, Gen. for framing, and against Michael O'Leary for printing and publishing a libel against the Right honorable John Forster, the Speaker of the House of Commons, which was granted accordingly.

Monday, the Attorney General filed six *ex officio* informations, against William Cleary, tanner; Wm. Tennant, merchant; John Haffett, woolen draper; Henry Haffett, broker; Wm. Magee, Printer; Samuel Neilson, wholesale woolen draper; John Boyle, merchant; Robert Simms, tanner; Wm. Simms, tanner; Gilbert Millways, linen draper; John Tisdall, printer; Robert Caldwell, stationer, and John Rabb printer; all of Belfast, for six several libels on his Majesty and his Government, published in the *Northern Star*, a Belfast newspaper.

The same day, the Attorney General filed an *ex officio* information against Mr. Peter Cooney, Printer of the *Morning Post*, in this city, for publishing a scandalous and seditious libel of, and concerning the King and his Government.

He also filed two *ex officio* informations against Wm. Pawlett Cary, of the city of Dublin, printer of the *Rights of Irishmen*, for two scandalous and seditious libels of the like tendency with the last, in his newspaper.

A similar information was filed by the Attorney General, against James O'Connor, of Sligo, the printer of the *Sligo Morning Herald*, for a similar libellous and seditious publication in that newspaper.

And a like information was filed up by the Attorney General, against George Hargrave and John Gloker, both of Limerick, printers and proprietors of the *Limerick Herald*, for a similar libel published in that paper.

BY THE LORD LIEUTENANT AND COUNCIL OF IRELAND.

A PROCLAMATION. WESTMORELAND.

Whereas it appears by the report from the lords committee, appointed to enquire into the causes of the disorders and disturbances which prevail in several parts of this kingdom, that certain seditious, ill-affected persons, in several parts of this kingdom, particularly in the town of Belfast, have endeavored to foment and encourage discontent, and by seditious publications circulated amongst the people, and calculated to disunite the government and the parliament, have endeavored to render the people dissatisfied with their condition, and the laws.

And whereas it appears to us, by the said report, that several bodies of men have been collected into armed associations, and have been levied and arrayed in the said town of Belfast, and that arms and gunpowder, to a very large amount, have been sent thither; that bodies of men in arms are drilled and exercised by day and by night, and that the declared object of the said armed bodies is redress of alleged grievances, but that the obvious intentions of most of them appears to be to overawe the parliament and the government, and to dictate to both.

And whereas these dangerous and seditious proceedings tend to the disturbance of the public peace, the obstruction of good order and government, to the great injury and public credit, and the subversion of the constitution, and have raised great alarms in the minds of his Majesty's loyal subjects.

Now we the lord lieutenant and council, being determined to maintain the public peace, against all attempts to disturb the same, and being desirous to forward all such persons as might inadvertently incur the penalties of the law in this behalf, by concurring in practices of a tendency for dangerous and alarming, do hereby strictly charge all persons whatsoever, in allegiance to his Majesty, to abstain from committing such offences, respectively.

And we do charge and command the magistrates, sheriffs, bailiffs and other peace officers, having jurisdiction with the said town of Belfast, and the several districts adjacent thereto, to be careful in preserving the peace within the same, and to disperse all seditious and unlawful assemblies, and if they shall be resisted, to apprehend the offenders, that they may be dealt with according to law.

Given at the Council Chamber at Dublin, the 11th day of March 1793.
God save the King.

AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE.

BOSTON, May 4.
We have seen a letter just re-

ceived from Paris, which mentions that the lady of that unfortunate friend to America, the Marquis de la Fayette, may be soon expected to sail for the United States—where she will receive a cordial welcome.

FAYETTEVILLE, April 30.

A letter from Wilmington says, "a small French privateer, manned chiefly by Americans, have taken a station off the entrance of our harbour for the purpose of capturing all the British vessels which are making for or sailing from this port; once the latter was taken a few days since, and carried into Charleston."

LXINGTON, June 20.

From the reply to the memorial presented to their High Mightinesses, by Lord Auckland, on the 12th of March 1793, it appears, that the French arms were repelled by those of Austria and Prussia from the cities of Maastricht and Pons, and compelled to raise the siege of Williamstadt, after a bombardment kept up for three weeks—that the cities of Strasbourg and Hufion, have resisted the attacks of the French with equal valor.

It is reported, that the Indians have lately taken three men prisoners near Fort Hamilton, one of which made his escape.

At a Court of Quarter Sessions continued and held for the County of Fayette, at the Court-house in Lexington, on Tuesday the thirtieth day of June, 1793.

William Ellis, Complainant, Against

John Cobb, John Holder, Ebenezer S. Platt, Thomas Dawson, James Tompkins and Humphrey Tompkins. Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant John Cobb, not having entered his appearance according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that he is no inhabitant of this State; on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, It is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of their next September Court and answer the complainant's bill, that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Kentucky Gazette for two months successively, and published some Sunday at the front door of the Baptist meeting-house in the town of Lexington immediately after divine service.

A Copy TAKEN
LEVI TODD, Clk. C. Q. S.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living near the Clerk's office, Fayette county a boy more and colt, the mare 2 about 14 hands and a half high, no brand perceptible, 5 or 6 years old. Appraised to £5.

The colt appraised to £3.
William Dusherry,
June 7, 1793. 2/36

I Hereby notify all whom it may concern, that I sold unto John Hunt and Thomas Flowers on the first day of April last, the following tracts of land, to wit: one of twenty-nine thousand acres on the waters of Licking. One of ten thousand acres on the Kentucky river, on the north side, at the mouth of Severn creek, and one other of five thousand acres on gun powder creek, near the big bone lick; all of which tracts of land were mortgaged to me for the payment of the consideration money agreed upon on the afore-said first day of April, which will more fully appear by reference to the record of Woodford county.

JOHN CRITTENDEN.
June 18.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD

TO him who shall apprehend and secure in any Goal, giving information thereof to the honorable Secretary of War, or any Officer of the United States Army, a certain JOHN, LAWLESS, Soldier of Captain HENRY BOWYER's troop of Light Dragoons: Said Lawless deserted from Philadelphia on or about the 20th of April last, then in the service of Maj. Bell, Deputy Quarter Master General, from whom he took 165 Dollars, and a variety of clothing; his stature about 5 feet 7 inches, straight and well proportioned, dark eyes, black curly hair, a plausible talker, appears to have constitutional cough, his vocation was that of a Hatter. It is preferable he will endeavor to get to his place of nativity (Amherst County, Virginia, near Lynchburg) tho he is acquainted in several parts of Pennsylvania.

L. COVINGTON, Lieut.
Light Dragoons
Fort-Washington, June 10, 1793.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living on the South fork of Bear creek, Jefferson county, a red cow, with a white face, marked with an underbit in the right ear, and half crop in the left, appraised to £1-10.

Also a black steer, one year old, marked with a powder fork in the left ear and under bit in the right, appraised to 15.

T. C. Cy Charles Quirey.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living in Nelson county, a bay horse, three years old this Spring, ear fifteen bands high, neither docket nor branded, a small star in his forehead, his off hind foot white, a natural trotter; appraised to £1-11.

Thomas Lowry.
April 26.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, Scott county, a white mare, 15 or 16 years old, about 13 hands and a half high, with a large star on her off cheek; appraised to £2.

London Key.
April 27.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living in the settlement of Knoll Linn, in Nelson county, a bay horse, fifteen bands high, four years old, neither docket nor branded, has a small star in his forehead, appraised to £6.

Jonathan Anderson.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living in the settlement of Knoll Linn in Nelson county, a dark bay mare, thirteen hands and an inch high, two years old, has a star in her forehead, her near hind foot white, neither docket nor branded; appraised to £5.

Abel Anderson.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on the Kentucky river, between Lions creek and Fruit creek, one black mare, fourteen hands, the ears high, branded on the off buttock thus 91, a half crown bell on marked W has a star in her forehead and shed before; appraised to £12.

Samuel Talbert.
Clarke county, April 17.

Just opened
By the subscriber next door to Love & Brent's Tavern in Lexington,
A general assortment of
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
QUEENS WARE and
HARDWARE;
Entirely this Spring's importation—which will be sold on low terms for CASH.

J. CLARKE.
Lexington, May 25.

JUST OPENED.
AND FOR SALE,
In the house lately occupied by Mr. John Huston, in Bourbon;
A neat and General Assortment of
Wares and Dry
GOODS,
SUITABLE for the season; which I will sell on the most reduced prices, for Cash, Beef cattle, Whiskey, Sugar, Lard, Cloth, Butter, Cheese, Bacon, Fats, &c.

WILLIAM SCOTT.
May 25.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are requested to make immediate payment to Mr. Gabriel Fener, who is authorized to receive the same.

WILLIAM MORTON.
Lexington, June 3, 1793.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN AWAY from this place, the 4th inst. a bright Mulatto Man, who calls himself JOHN GREY: he is about Eighteen years old, five feet eight or nine inches high, pretty well made, rather handsome than otherwise, a down look, it is probable he will try to pass for a freeman, and will either make for the mouth of Licking or the Eastern settlements: he was raised in Caroline county Virginia. Any person apprehending him and delivering him at this place, shall receive the above reward.

THOMAS CARNEAL.
Lexington, May 14, 1793.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living in Nelson county, on the waters of Fleming, a bright bay Horse, four hands high, 10 years old, with a star in his forehead, his two off feet white, and some saddle marks on his back, branded with R on the near shoulder, appraised to £8.

Also, one mealy bay Horse, 12 hands high, 11 years old, branded on the near shoulder thus R, marked with the good, his hind feet white, appraised to £8.

Thomas Carneal.
April 17.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living in Boone, on Indian creek, a Bay Mare, about 12 or 13 years old, near 15 hands high, brand d on the near shoulder 18, of a dark bay color, appraised to £5.

James M. Davis.
April 17.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living near the mouth of Boon's creek a sorrel FILLY, judged to be 3 years old, neither docket nor branded, has a small star in her forehead, appraised to £5.

John Morgan Jun.
March 29.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on Hickman's creek, Fayette, a sorrel horse, 9 years old, about 14 hands high, a blaze face, and all four feet white, neither docket nor branded; appraised to £5.

James Bullock,
May 25.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, in Woodford county, Greer's creek, a brindled Hester, about 3 years old, a large star in her forehead, marked with a half crop in the right ear, and a small fork and underheel in the left, appraised to 35.

Stephen Trubus.
April 2.

TAKEN up by the subscriber on Clear creek, Woodford county, one bay Mare, a feet to inches high, no perceptible brand or flesh mark, appraised to £12.

Eliza Creed.
March 10.

N. R. Since the above mare has shed, there appears a brand thus III.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living near Bramblets lick, a bay mare & Colt; the mare has a star in her forehead, a white nose and small white spot under the left ear, both hind feet white, brand d on the shoulder and jaw, about 135 hands high, about 7 years old, has a bell put on with a leather strap and girth buckle, the bell branded on one side JW, the other TM; the colt both hind feet white a blaze face, one glass eye, appraised to £8 10.

Ben. Eli.
May 20.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living in Scott county, near Mos. Henry's mill, a dark gray horse, four years old, about 14 hands high, his left hind foot white, branded on the left buttock and right shoulder with a stirrup iron, appraised to £5-10.

Hugh Boyd.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living on the Kentucky, opposite the mouth of Paint Lick, Fayette county, an Iron gray mare, 4 years old, about 14 hands high, 3 white feet, a blemish in the right eye, has on a 3/4 bell tied with a rope, has some white about her nose and face, the end of her tail white. Appraised to £5 10.

Thomas Williamson.
June 12, 1793.

STOLEN
OUT of the subscriber's stable, in Lexington, a bay Horse, about 14 hands 3 inches high; light made, with carriage, trots, and may be made to pace occasionally; some white hairs on his forehead, he has been lately nicked. Whoever delivers said horse to the subscriber, shall receive Twenty Dollars reward.

PHILIPS CALDWELL.

A Large company will meet at the Crab orchard, the 24th of June, in order to start through the Wilderness the 25th. It is expected that a number of Gentlemen from the counties of Jefferson and Nelson will meet to start on that day all well armed.

A Large company will start from the Crab orchard on Tuesday the 16th of July, in order to go through the Wilderness with the Post, and to meet at the Valley Station the 10th of October in order to return.

TOBACCO lying in Scott's Warehouse over two years and not demanded.

Isaac Ware, I.W. No. 73-115
112-1074. Impsided Feb. 1791.
Do. do. do. 166-1309.
125-1164. Impsided June 1, 1791
James Green, I.G. No. 7-1322.
166-1152. Impsided Dec. 23 1790.
Edm. Woodbridge E.V. No. 165-1130-115-1015. Impsided May 1, 1791.
Jeremiah Morton, I.M. No. 35-1232 131-1161, Impsided Dec. 13, 1790.
Francis Keen, F.K. No. 153-1191-112-1079. Impsided March 5, 1790.

Also three Hog heads of Transferred Tobacco.

MORTON, } Inspectors.
MOSS. }

THIS is to forewarn all persons from purchasing, renting working or making any use of the Stills now in possession of John Biswell, as they are not his property.

JAMES HAWKINS.
June 12, 1793.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned from purchasing, hiring or harboring from Andrew Adams, the following negroes, to wit: A yellow negro woman and child, and a boy about fifteen years old; as the above negroes are my property and privately taken away by the said Andrew.

GEORGE ADAMS.
Lexington, June 20.

Will be sold at public Auction, at Lexington, on Tuesday the 9th day of July next.

A Few Cavalry Horses, rendered unfit for service by lameness &c. Six months credit will be given, the purchaser giving bond and approved security.

E. COLLINS, Q. M. Agent.
June 18.

TAKEN up by the subscriber on the Beach fork, near the mouth of Chaplains fork, a small gray Mare, about 9 years old, about 14 feet 4 or 5 inches high, branded on the near shoulder thus C, appraised to £5.

Thomas Ellison.

TAKEN up by the subscriber in Clarke county, between the mouth of Boon's and Dale's creek, on the Kentucky river, a black horse, 15 or 20 years old, 4 white feet, a bald face, branded nearly 20 in a piece; appraised to £2.

A. M. Donald Barrett.
April 10.

—X—X—X—X—X—X—X—
 SACRED TO THE MUSES.
 A NEW SONG.
 Composed and sung at a Meeting of the
 Friends to the French Revolution.

WHEN KINGS, assuming right
 from God,
 All tyranny exerted,
 Man's life depended on their nod—
 For none his right asserted;
 Fair LIBERTY her exil'd head
 Hid from de spotic sway,
 And many a bitter tear she shed,
 Upon her weary way.

No filed habitation there,
 For ages e'er could gain;
 The Earth, o'er run with bigotry,
 To hear her would not deign;
 Priests told men, with terrific brow,
 Kings were by heaven appointed,
 And damn'd were they, who would
 not bow
 Before the Lord's anointed.

Bright enterprise discover'd had
 A quarter yet unknown;
 Hither she flew with soul full glad,
 And claim'd it for her own:
 AMERICA, to Justice bound,
 She meant the great example
 Should give to all the nations round,
 On tyranny to trample.

Long time she lay in quiet muse,
 Her children's progress viewing,
 The noblest precepts to infuse—
 Equality first drawing;
 'Till great occasion call'd her forth,
 To fight against oppression;
 FREEDOM to give her sons of worth,
 Their honest due possession.

Hail LIBERTY!—thou sacred name;
 May all mankind possess thee;
 May all secure thy genial flame;
 And as they ought carets thee:
 A WASHINGTON may nations gain,
 To lend them forth to glory—
 To point their sacred rights, a
 PAINE,
 In patriotic story.

TO BE LET

The Store formerly occupied by
 PETER JANUARY & SON.

AND MORE LATELY BY
 IRWIN & BRYSON.
 For terms apply to the subscribers
 at their Store the corner of Main and
 Upper Streets.

PETER JANUARY JUN & Co.
 Who wishes to purchase, a quan-
 tity of Purrs of all kinds, B. con, But-
 ter, Cheese and Sugar, for which the
 highest price will be given.

THE Distillers in Fayette County
 are requested to take notice,
 that the law requires entries to be
 made of all Stills between the last
 day of May and the first day of July
 in each year: An office of inspection
 will be open in Lexington for that
 purpose—Those who have not settled
 the tax for the last year, are
 requested to be prepared to do it on
 or before the fifteenth of day of Ju-
 ly next, as no possible indulgence can
 be given at a later date.

THOMAS CARNEAL,
 Collector of Revenue

BLANK
 WARRANTS AND EXECUTI-
 ONS,

For County Court Magistrates, may
 be had at this Office.

WANTED.
 A NUMBER of NAILERS, to come
 well recommended, who shall
 have constant employ and pious
 wages. Apply to the subscriber in
 Lexington.
 THOMAS LOVE,
 May 24.

WILLIAM HUGHES & Co.

At their STORE in the house lately oc-
 cupied by Mr. Cornelius Beatty,
 have for sale a large and excellent
 assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are,

A BEAUTIFUL collection of La-
 dies Hats, white, black, brown,
 blue, pink and Seagreen; which they
 will dispose of on the most reasona-
 ble terms for Cash, Whiskey, Bacon
 and Sugar.

They have also a large quantity
 of assorted Nails, 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d.
 12d. & 20d. — Hollow and window
 Glass 7 by 9, 8 by 10 & 10 by 12 —
 A large quantity of cast and bar iron
 of superior quality — And a small quan-
 tity of genuine and excellent Madri-
 ra Wine.

As there has been many trespasses
 committed on the lands held by
 the heirs of Mr. Angus M. Daniel,
 laying on the waters of South Elkhorn,
 such as falling fuleable timber, getting
 bark for tanning, destroying a number
 of sugar trees &c. This is to caution
 them in future, who may attempt the
 like, that they may expect to be dealt
 with as the law will direct.

Benjamin S. Cox.

April 16.

WHERE I have purchased a ne-
 gro man named GEORGE, that
 was the property of Alexander Roland,
 that has not been delivered to me. I
 will pay any person their demand that
 will deliver me said negro, or put him
 in some jail so that I get him: He is
 near forty years old, six feet high and
 will pass for a free man, and perhaps
 may have a wife.

Hugh Megary,
 Mercer County.

WANTED an apprentice to the
 Copper-Smith's business. A
 lad of about 14 years of age, under
 good character will be taken.

CHARLES WHITE, copper-smith.
 Lexington, April 27.

IT is requested that all the dit-
 tillers or their respective
 agents in this state, attend at
 Lexington on Monday the 3d
 of July ensuing, to consult on
 measures to be taken relative
 to the payment of the excise on
 spirits distilled within the state.
 The reasons why this meeting is
 wished for, is, that there may be
 a coalition of that class of citi-
 zens (and should they be happy
 enough to unite in sentiment)
 it is thought, that some measure
 may be adopted to prevail with
 Congress, at their next session,
 to make some favorable altera-
 tions in the law.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

By the subscriber,
 A Hand that understands the skin-
 dressing business.
 GEORGE HYLE,
 Who has for sale, white Leather for
 Saddlers.

MONEY

READY to be given for a NE-
 GROE, boy between ten and
 fourteen, years old, who can come well
 recommended for his honesty, and who
 is likely, healthy and active.
 Enquire of the Printer.

CRAIG, PARKERS & Co.

PAPER MANUFACTORY,

IS now actually making paper,
 and we make no doubt but
 that in the course of this spring,
 we shall be able to furnish this
 state in all kinds of paper, pro-
 vided we can get a sufficient
 supply of rags; nor have we any
 reason to fear, from the suc-
 cess we have already had in col-
 lecting rags, but that we shall be
 plentifully supplied, provided
 the good people of this state can
 be prevailed on to save them,
 and as the prosecution of this
 business depends entirely on
 that article, we earnestly hope
 that the importance of the ma-
 nufactory to the state at large,
 is a sufficient argument to the
 individuals to save their rags.

CRAIG, PARKERS & Co.

March 29, 1793.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from the subscri-
 on Tuesday the twenty-first
 of this inst. a black Negro man
 the name of Jack, about twenty-
 seven years old, about five
 feet seven inches high, he has a
 small squint with his eyes, he
 has a pert lively look, speaks
 freely, he is a lively active fel-
 low, walks brisk, and is pretty
 impudent, had on when he went
 away an old tow linen shirt and
 trowies, and yellow coloured
 lincey hunting shirt, a wool hat
 about half worn—whosoever
 will apprehend the said negro,
 and bring him to me, shall re-
 ceive the above reward and all
 reasonable charges paid by me.
 Charles Wickliff.
 Living on the waters of Cart-
 rights creek in Washington
 county. May 25, 1793

JUST RECEIVED,

And now opening at the sub-
 scribers store in Lexington at
 the corner of high and crois
 streets, a good assortment of

MERCHANDISE,

Which he will sell on the
 lowest terms for cash, to-
 bacco, rye, corn, pork, beef,
 butter, cheese, and furr of all
 kinds.

All those indebted to the
 subscriber, are requested to
 make immediate payment, as
 they need expect no further ig-
 nuldence.

if Christopher Kiser.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living
 in Mercer county, near Danville, a
 brown Mare and last spring's Colt, the
 Mare about 20 years old, no brand per-
 ceivable, about 14 hands high, a star in
 her forehead, and both hind feet white,
 some saddle spots, appears to have had
 the distula, both appraised to \$4.10.
 William M. Dowell.

A few copies of the
 ACTS
 Of the last session of Assembly, for
 sale at this Office.

Scotch and Rappee SNUFF

Made and sold by
 EDMUND PURSILL,
 At his SNUFF-MILL, in Baird's
 Town, Nelson County.

WHERE gentlemen fare-
 keepers and others, may
 be supplied by the large or small
 quantity on lower terms than at
 Philadelphia or Baltimore, pack-
 ed in kegs, bladders or papers
 of pound, half pound, 13d. and
 9d. papers.

Clean linen Rags will be taken in
 payment for snuff at the mill.

Said Snuff to be had also by
 the quantity, at Mr. John Maylan's
 Store in Lexington.

CLEAN LINEN RAGS

Will be taken at the George
 Town Fulling mill, for dress-
 ing Cloth, by
 CRAIG & LOGAN.

THE subscribers inform their friends
 and the public, that they have a
 FULLING MILL on South Elkhorn,
 near John Parker's Grist mill, where
 fulling and dying will be carried on in
 its various branches. They have a plenty
 of water at present, and expect will have
 all summer, without it should prove un-
 commonly dry. They receive Cloth as
 it alters Taylor's tavern in Lexington, as
 the sign of Gen. Washington on the first
 day of every Fayette court, and at Captain
 Sharp's at Woodford Court house on the
 first day of that Court, and will return
 to the Court following. These Gentle-
 men who will favor them with their res-
 tions, shall have their work done in the
 neatest and best manner.

Jose Ware and
 Michael Walsh.

N. B. They have employed Major
 Cox's Gib to carry on the business. if

IRWIN & BRYSON,

At their STORE in Lexington,
 WILL purchase all the clean
 good HEMP, that may be
 brought to them. They will also
 give a generous price for good fat
 Cattle in Cash and Merchandise.

I hereby forewarn all persons from tak-
 ing an assignment on two bonds
 given by me to Peter Droulier; one
 for upwards of Forty pounds, payable
 in November 1792; the other for a-
 bout Fourteen pounds, payable in No-
 vember 1793; the two bonds amount
 in the whole to £60, as I am determind
 not to pay them, until I obtain a
 note or tract of land I purchased of
 said Droulier, and for which the above
 bonds were given.

HENRY CONRAD.

June 3, 1793.

AS the subscribers intend quitting
 their present line of business, will
 sell the balance of their goods, either
 by wholesale or retail, at the most re-
 duced prices, in order to enable them
 to close their accounts; they request
 all those indebted to them, by bond,
 note or book account, to settle them
 between the date hereof and the first
 of August next, as their business will
 not admit of further delay.

ALEX. & JAS PARKER.

June 4, 1793.

I have lately removed from Virgilia,
 and settled in this place, where I
 propose to resume the practice of the
 law. I mean to attend the Court of
 Appeals, the Court of Oyer and Ter-
 miner, and County Court of Fayette.

Should however my services be
 asked for in causes at issue in any o-
 ther of the Courts I am willing to
 render them.

JOHN BRECKENRIDGE.

Lexington, May 6.